JANUARY 18, 1770. NUMBER 974.

VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

With the latest ADVICES, FOREIGN and DOMESTICK.

IN CIVITATE LIBERA LINGUAM MENTEMQUE LIBERAS ESSE DEBERE. —— *Suet. in Tib.* S. 28.

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ADVERTISEMENT.

WILLIAMSBURG, *Jan.* 1, 1770.

Whereas notice was given by Letters that a ſpeedy and thorough repair ſhould be made of the College of WILLIAM *and* MARY, *notice is hereby given that the committee appointed for that purpoſe will meet at the ſaid College, at 10 o'clock, on* Wedneſday *the 7th of* February *next, in order to contract with one or more undertakers; and that they may be the better prepared to give in proper eſtimates at ſuch meeting, it is recommended to thoſe who may incline to engage in the work carefully in the mean time to view and examine the buildings, which will be ſhewn to them by the Preſiden. of the College, whenever he is called upon.*

BOTETOURT, Rector.

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From a late *Engliſh* paper.

An ADDRESS *to the brethren of the ancient and honourable ſociety of* FREE *and* ACCEPTED MASONS.

[illegible] being deſigned by Providence to promote the good of others, as he tenders his own advantage, and by that intercourſe to ſecure their good offices, by being, as occaſion may offer, ſerviceable unto them.

Chriſtianity, in general (for I now enter not upon the melancholy diviſions ſo riſe among us) never circumſcribes our benevolence within the narrow confines of nature, fortune, profit, or perſonal obligation. What I would advance is this: That we reſtrain not our love to our next neighbour only, this being merely a point of convenience; nor to our acquaintance ſolely, this being the effect of inclination, purely to gratify ourſelves. We are not to careſs our friends only, becauſe gratitude and common juſtice require even that at our hands; nor yet thoſe eſpecially from whom we expect to receive benefit, for this intereſt and policy will prompt us to; nor our relations only, for this the ties of blood and mere nature dictate; nor is our love and charity limited to them particularly who are of the ſame church or opinion with us: For by the very ſame reaſon that we are induced to believe ourſelves in the right they may imagine themſelves ſo too, and what we may judge to be a perfection among ourſelves they may condemn as a blemiſh. Be it ſo then, that in ſome points, or rather modes of worſhip, we may differ or diſſent from each other, yet ſtill the Lodge reconciles even theſe: There we all meet amicably, and converſe ſocially together; there we harmonize in principles, though we differ in punctilios; there we join in converſation, and intermingle intereſts; there we diſcover no eſtrangement of behaviour, nor alienation of affection; we ſerve one another moſt readily in all the kind offices of a cordial friendſhip. Thus are we united, though diſtinguiſhed; united in the ſame grand Chriſtian fundamentals, though diſtinguiſhed by ſome circumſtantials; united in one important band of brotherly love, though diſtinguiſhed by ſome peculiarities of ſentiment.

Freedom of opinion thus indulged, but its points never diſcuſſed, is the happy influence under which the [illegible] and honourable ſociety [illegible] and whoever is an upright Maſon can neither be an Atheiſt, Deiſt, or Libertine, for he is under the ſtricteſt obligation to be a good man, a true Chriſtian, and to act (with) honour and honeſty, however diſtinguiſhed by different opinions in the circumſtantials of religion: Upon which account Maſonry is become the centre of union, and the means of conciliating friendſhip among men, that might have otherwiſe remained at perpetual diſtance; cauſing them to love as brethren, as heirs of the ſame hope, partakers of the ſame promiſes, children of the ſame God, and candidates for the ſame heaven.

We read that when Tertullus pleaded againſt St. Paul that the chief accuſation whereon he founded his plea was his being ring-leader of the ſect of the Nazarenes, and this ſect (ſaid the Jews) we know that every where it is ſpoken againſt. And wherefore was this ſect ſo ſpoken againſt? Was it from any evil they knew of its profeſſors, or from mere ignorance or blind prejudice? We find nothing of the former, but undoubted proof of the latter; and this I take to be pretty much our caſe in reſpect to Maſonry, as flowing from the ſame corrupted principles. I have had the honour of being a member of this ancient and honourable ſociety many years, have ſuſtained many of its offices, and can and do aver, in this ſacred place, and before the grand architect of the world, that I never could obſerve ought therein but what was juſtifiable and commendable, according to the ſtricteſt rules of ſociety; this being founded on the rules of the Goſpel, the doing the will of God, and the ſubduing our paſſions, and highly conducing to every ſacred and ſocial virtue. But not to inſiſt on my own experiences, the very antiquity of our conſtitution furniſhes a ſufficient argument to confute all gainſayers; for no combination of wicked men, for a wicked purpoſe, ever laſted long. The want of virtue, on which mutual truſt and confidence is founded,

ſoon divides and breaks them to pieces. [illegible] would men of unqueſtionable wiſdom, known integrity, [illegible] honour, undoubted veracity, and [illegible] ſenſe, [illegible] ſubmit to be deceived into a faſhion or [illegible]

[illegible] alone, and (or do) or contribute towards ſupporting and propagating it to poſterity.

As to any objections that have been raiſed againſt this ſociety, they are as ridiculous as they are groundleſs; for who can diſcover more egregious folly in any man than to attempt to vilify what he knows nothing of! At that rate he may, with equal juſtice, abuſe or calumniate any thing elſe that he is unacquainted with. But there are ſome peculiar cuſtoms among us; ſurely theſe can be liable to no cenſure: Hath not every ſociety ſome peculiarities, which are not to be revealed to men of different compoſitions? But ſome among us behave not ſo well as might be expected: We fear this is too true, and are heartily ſorry for it; let us therefore every one try to mend one another. But even this objection is of no weight with a man of ingenuity and candour, for if the unworthineſs of a profeſſor caſt a reflection upon the profeſſion it may be infered, by parity of reaſon, that the miſconduct of a Chriſtian is an argument againſt Chriſtianity. But this is a concluſion which I preſume no man will allow, and yet it is no more than what he muſt ſubſcribe to who is ſo unreaſonable as to inſiſt on the other.

Upon the whole then it appears that the rules of this ſociety have a direct tendency to render converſation agreeable, as well as innocent, and to inſtruct one practice is to be uſeful to others and profitable to ourſelves; for to continue in unity, and to maintain a fair correſpondence, to be diſpoſed reciprocally to all offices of humanity, and to act upon mutual terms of benevolence, which are the characteriſticks of Chriſtianity, are likewiſe the cement of this ſociety. And how good it is to aſſiſt, comfort, and relieve the oppreſſed, I need not now obſerve. Nor is it leſs obvious how pleaſant it is to contribute to the innocent delight, and promote the lawful advantage of one another; and always to converſe with ſecurity, without any the leaſt ſuſpicion of fraudulent, injurious, or malicious practices.

Now, in order to cheriſh and promote this harmony within doors and without, let us firſt lay hold on the ſureſt means to ſtop the mouth of detraction, by endeavouring to lead a pure and unblemiſhed life. Thus conſider, my brethren, that not the reputation of one only [illegible] but that of the whole ſociety is affected by a brother's miſbehaviour, for ſaveſted as we are with diſtinguiſhed [illegible] upon earth, we ſhould ſcorn to act [illegible] unworthy of our profeſſion. Let us then walk worthy of our vocation, and do honour to our profeſſion.

Let us rejoice in every opportunity of ſerving and obliging each other, for then, and only then, are we anſwering the great end of our inſtitution. Brotherly love, relief, and truth, oblige us not only to be compaſſionate and benevolent, but to adminiſter that relief and comfort which the condition of any member requires, and we can beſtow without manifeſt inconvenience to ourſelves. No artful diſſimulation of affection can ever be allowed among thoſe who are upon a level, nor can perſons who live within compaſs act otherwiſe than upon the ſquare, conſiſtently with the golden rule of doing as they would be done by; for among us every one is, or ſhould be, another ſelf, ſo that he that hates another muſt neceſſarily abhor himſelf alſo; he that prejudices another injures his own nature, and he that doth not relieve a diſtreſſed brother ſtarves a member of his own body. But then this relief is not to be beſtowed upon the idle, indolent, and extravagant, but upon the unfortunate, induſtrious, ſucceſſleſs brother.

Let us next remember the regulations of this ſociety are calculated not only for the prevention of enmity, wrath, and diſſention, but for the promotion of love, peace, and friendſhip; then here ſurely converſation muſt be attended with mutual confidence, freedom, and complacency. He who neither contrives miſchief againſt others, nor ſuſpects any againſt himſelf, has his mind always ſerene and his affections compoſed. All the human faculties rejoice in order, harmony, and proportion; by this our ſociety ſubſiſts, and upon this depends its wiſdom, ſtrength, and beauty. Let therefore no narrow diſtinctions diſcompoſe this goodly frame, or diſturb its ſymmetry, but when good and worthy men offer themſelves let them ever have the firſt place in your eſteem; but as for the abettors of atheiſm, irreligion, libertiniſm, infidelity, let us, in the [illegible] of the prophet, "take our hands from them," [illegible] as [illegible] would do who happens to have burning coals or [illegible] ſome [illegible] a creature fall [illegible] in his fiſh. In ſuch a caſe [illegible] ſtand a moment to conſider, none would debate with himſelf the expediency of [illegible] but inſtantly fling off the pernicious encumbrance, inſtantly endeavour to diſengage himſelf from the clinging miſchief; ſo ſhould every upright Maſon from ſuch perilous [illegible] brethren.

There is one eſſential property which belongs to our craft which had like to have ſlipped me, and which, however condemned, is highly worthy of all applauſe, and that is ſecrecy. All that ſhould be diſcloſed of a Lodge is this, that in our meetings we are all good natured, loving, and cheerful one with another. But what are theſe ſecrets? Why, if a brother in neceſſity ſeeks relief it is an inviolable ſecret, becauſe true charity vaunteth not itſelf. If an overtaken brother be admoniſhed, it is in ſecret, becauſe charity is kind. If poſſibly little differences, feuds, animoſities, ſhould invade our peaceful walls, they are ſtill kept ſecret, for charity ſuffereth long, is not eaſily provoked, thinketh no evil. Theſe, and many more (would time permit) which I could name, are the embelliſhments that emblazon the Maſon's eſcutcheon; and, as a farther ornament, let us add that aromatick ſprig of Caſſia, "of letting our light ſo ſhine before men that they may ſee our good works, and that whereas they ſpeak againſt us as evil doers they may by our good works, which they ſhall behold, glorify God."

From the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

To the EDITOR.

THE moral pieces inſerted in your valuable collection have certainly their uſe, even in this fertile period of politicks; and, if you think proper, please to give room for a few reflections, occaſioned by reading the ſtory of a diſobedient daughter in one of [illegible]

Filial piety is a virtue which [illegible] acknowledged [illegible] years; [illegible] people [illegible] their [illegible] parents [illegible] miſerable [illegible] and [illegible] will not recollect [illegible] their children, as awful reaſons for their [illegible] and due reverence for their ſuperiors, muſt not wonder that they often meet with diſreſpectful behaviour from them.

My intention, however, is to point out another defect, which has not ſhared ſo much cenſure as the want of filial duty, and yet is equally deſerving of it; I mean that ſelf love in parents which makes them think their children are born only for *their* eaſe and comfort, and who overlook, or will not ſee, the ſtation and advantages in life which thoſe children are entitled to.

Leonora is beautiful, mild, and pious. She had an independent fortune left her by her father ſome years ago, but, from a pity towards her mother, though ſhe is now thirty five, ſtill continues to live with her as obedient as when ſhe was but twelve. The mother labours under ailments, ſees no company, or rather is unſociable. Miſerable in herſelf, ſhe will not add a mouſe to her houſehold, but poor Leonora's duty is always put to the teſt for that ſhoe. Her conſtitution is already hurt by her confinement and attendance on a peeviſh moroſe parent, and every one laments to ſee ſo valuable a Lady loſt to the community; as muſt be the caſe, for the temper and illneſs of the mother are incompatible with the daughter's welfare, if they are not ſeparated in time, but for that we ſee no remedy, as the one is too ſelfiſh and the other too dutiful to make any propoſal of the kind.

Conſtantia is a Lady of ſuperior merit, admired by all her acquaintance, but the ſubject of their pity. Her mother is a vain imperious woman, who loſt her huſband at an age when ſhe reckoned herſelf ſtill young enough to captivate another. Like many others in her ſituation, ſhe ſought the converſation of men, and ſlighted her own ſex, until ſhe miſſed her aim with the former, and became deſpiſed by the latter. Avoided therefore by her acquaintance, who will not ſubmit to her caprice, or put up with her aſſuming air, ſhe throws the burthen of herſelf upon her child. When Conſtantia married the mother propoſed being with her, which the pious daughter agreed to, and the huſband conſented. The motive alleged was affection for her daughter, though the parent knew it was to enjoy the [illegible] and ſubmiſſion of the young [illegible] that ſhe [illegible] with her child [illegible] [illegible] they [illegible] them [illegible] ſhown the diſtreſs [illegible] Conſtantia browbeaten at every turn. They cannot be aſunder one without the other, and for that reaſon they decline viſiting. The huſband has perceived this, but not chooſing to affront his mother in law, as he has expectations from her, be will not inſiſt on a ſeparation. Yet, deprived of ſociety at home, he ſhelters himſelf in taverns and coffeehouſes; and from the beſt companion to a woman, and the tendereſt father, he is become a very indifferent partner, and is heedleſs of all domeſtick enjoyments.

Avaro has acquired a large fortune by trade, and is retired to a country ſeat, where his vain wife ſpares no coſt in dreſs or entertainments to ſhow that ſhe has a faſhionable taſte, and which he cannot help ſubmitting to; but he is ſtill the penurious man. Some viſitors they have, but not of the friendly ſort; and not being ſociety for one another, their recourſe is to their children. The ſon, who is above twenty, has been the father's companion ever ſince he left ſchool. He goes with him to grave clubs and coffeehouſes, and taunters about with him both in town and country. The young fellow, though impreſſed with filial regard, yet has a ſpirit, which in the abſence of the father breaks forth, and runs him into vicious recreations; but this eſcapes the father's knowledge, and the dull parent can ſee him take his glaſs, to which he has introduced him, without a check, ſo that from a ſprightly ſchoolboy, in a few years of old mens company, the ſon is become a mere ſot, and a ſtupid fellow. Their daughter has fared no better; ſhe ſees no company but ſuch as are ſuited to her mother, and that but ſeldom. Her ſittings with her are exceedingly diſagreeable; no cheerfulneſs takes place, no tenderneſs is expreſſed, but all is grave and moroſe. Her fancy is lively, and her ſentiments are generous; but if declared before the parent they become culpable, as they claſh with the meanneſs of temper and narrowneſs of ſoul in the latter. She is ſacrificed, as it were, by the father and brother, who confine her with the mother that they may not be plagued; the one by a capricious wife, and the other by a gloomy ignorant mother. Immerſed, therefore, as the daughter has been, ſhe has given way to her paſſion; and all occaſions [illegible] pique with one who, though not mean, [illegible] parent [illegible] of [illegible] would allow him to part with [illegible] rather [illegible] that he can excuſe himſelf for [illegible] on account of [illegible] diſobedience, and the young Lady [illegible] ſenſible.

Such characters, Sir, are known to exiſt, and I wiſh that your publiſhing them may awaken ſome parents, who perhaps act a too rigorous part towards their children, for want of conſidering what is due to them as young people, and which they are ready to allow to the children of others. It may alſo enable us to form a proper judgment of the more ſelfiſh cruel ſort. How often does a mother, when abroad, deceive, with a ſoft endearing account of the dutifulneſs of her daughter, thereby gaining credit and applauſe to herſelf, who at her own houſe plays the petty tyrant, and deprives that very girl of all her rights as a free born woman! When a meek ſpirit has been accuſtomed from its infancy to implicit obedience it knows not when to emancipate itſelf, and the more knowing and artful parent takes advantage over it. Inſtead of declaring freedom the will enthrall it, and whether child or woman, maid or wife, will keep it under and make it ſubſervient to her own intereſt. Such parents act like the great tyrants of the political world. They keep their children in a ſtate of ignorance, as the others do their ſubjects, making them believe they are not born for their own advantage, and therefore to think or act for themſelves is perfect treaſon; and as the former, becauſe born ſlaves, are always to remain ſuch, ſo the latter, becauſe born children, are never ſuppoſed by their enthinking parents to be men or women.

I am, Sir, yours, &c.

The LOVER'S ALCHYMY: *Or, a* Wife *got out of the* Fire.

NOT far from York lives a covetous old Squire. He enjoys a plentiful eſtate, which is daily increaſing by his parſimonious way of life; yet he does not want a ſhare of good ſenſe, and is extremely fond of philoſophical experiments, and, no doubt, in hopes of gain, ſpends much time in the ſtudy and practice of alchymy. This Gripe, for ſo I ſhall ſtile him, has an only child, a daughter, who in the moſt dutiful manner always ſubmitted to his directions and commands, and never ſhewed the leaſt diſlike of any thing until her father propoſed to his lovely Eugenia (for that is her name) the diſagreeable match with his nephew Dulman, heir to a handſome fortune, but more approved by old Gripe for his greedy avaritious temper. Nothing could be more diametrically oppoſite to Eugenia's inclinations, who was a delicate creature, both in her perſon and underſtanding, than to be joined to ſuch an ill natured young coxcomb, and one remarkably mean in his converſation, company, and expenſes. However, her father was reſolved it ſhould be ſo; and in order to her better accompliſhments for ſo good a match ſhe was previouſly ſent to town, under the care of an old aunt, to learn to dance, and to ſee the court, the playhouſe, and the faſhions, from whence ſhe had orders to return to her father's houſe, to be ſacrificed to that monſter.

Eugenia's aunt, whoſe fortune, or perhaps greedy diſpoſition, would not permit her to keep houſe, was in genteel lodgings at [illegible] lodged [illegible] Mr. Comely, a Gentleman about [illegible] genius and good breeding, but [illegible] ſtudy and practice of [illegible] ſcience, and [illegible] opportunity to admire her [illegible] beauty; and, in fact, he was [illegible] long before Eugenia fell in love with him.

Comely, who had learned from the maid the reaſon of her niece's viſit to town, and that ſhe was promiſed to a rich Gentleman in the country, and ignorant of the impreſſion he himſelf had made on the young virgin's heart, entertained not the leaſt thoughts of puſhing in between, and kept a guard upon his paſſion, though he was deeply enamoured with her beauty and good humour, and ſuffered much under the apprehenſions that he muſt love one without hopes of a return, as he thought; until one day, when Dulman came to London to pay her a viſit. The aunt invited Comely to dine with them. At this interview Comely obſerved ſo much indifference in the beautiful Eugenia towards her ſlovenly lover Dulman, whoſe diſcourſe turned wholly upon his dogs, his horſes, and debauches, and who ſoon after dinner relinquiſhed the charms of his intended bride to ſeek for illicit pleaſures in the town, and Eugenia alſo ſhewing her reſentment at Dulman's abrupt and uncivil departure, he loſt no time to improve the opportunity of theſe circumſtances, and declared to Eugenia the paſſion he had for her, with ſo moving and effectual addreſs that he ſoon forced her to own the like paſſion concealed in her own breaſt for him. The aunt not only winked at their courtſhip, but abhorring the thoughts of ſo fine a girl's being thrown away on ſuch a miſerly country dolt, kept the ſecret, and conſented to help the new lovers to ſteal a wedding, though ſhe told Comely that her brother Gripe, who had promiſed to give the blockhead Dulman 10,000 l. with his daughter on the day of marriage, would never forgive the perſon that ſhould marry her without his conſent. Comely was ſo deeply ſmitten that he thought of nothing but how to ſecure the valuable prize incloſed in the amiable Eugenia. The day was fixed, and the ring was bought for the marriage; nay they were dreſſed, and ready to proceed to church to ſolemnize the nuptials, when Mr. Gripe, informed by Miſs's chambermaid of all that was contriving, arrived with Dulman and proper officers, at the door of their lodgings, to take up all concerned in the affair, and to ſecure his daughter. Thunderſtruck at this unexpected viſit, and judging [illegible] Comely [illegible] forwards, [illegible] ring his beloved that he would be [illegible] Yorkſhire before her, and that he had already hit upon a contrivance which could not fail of putting them into the poſſeſſion of each other.

The Ladies, as agreed, went forwards, and were ſeized on the threſhold by the old father, who aſking them where ſo early, was anſwered by the ſiſter that they were going to the park to take the air. Ay, ay, replies Mr. Gripe, I ſee you are both very airy, but I hope that Yorkſhire air will agree better with my daughter. And then added, good ſweet obedient daughter, get you ready for a march home; but where is that generous bridegroom of yours, that adventurous Knight, that dares venture on you without my leave, that is without a farthing.

Having ſearched the houſe for Comely in vain, and waited an opportunity to ſurpriſe him for a full week, old Gripe returns home with his daughter, and upon his arrival found all the country ringing with the praiſes of a certain Roſicruſian lately arrived in thoſe parts, and who had given to the moſt experienced ſuch convincing proofs of his excellence in alchymy as obliged them to receive him as another Paracelſus. Gripe was taken in the ſnare, and was inſtantly all in a flame to diſcourſe with this mighty philoſopher by fire. Next morning he went in queſt of him, and found him dreſſed philoſophically, with a pair of muſtachioes for a better diſguiſe, and retailing a deal of learning about Amalgamas, Alkaloboſms, Cohabitations, Calcinations, Fixations, and the Lord knows what, which old Gripe underſtood to a tee, nor would he part with him; and after ſome private converſation on the art at a tavern, he carried him home to his houſe, with a promiſe that he ſhould continue there as private as a hermit in his cell, for that no body ſhould ſee or ſerve him but himſelf, becauſe the philoſopher pretended to excuſe his acceptance of his favour on account of not being worthy of ſuch a Gentleman's regard, and of being unwilling to be ſeen in publick, or to contract acquaintance with any man.

Gripe, being thoroughly perſuaded of his gueſt's capacity, would not be ſaid nay, and had no ſooner got him locked up in his laboratory but he put him on the tranſmutation of two ounces of copper into gold. The alchymiſt, having concealed a proportionate quantity of gold in a piece of charcoal, invites his hoſt, Gripe, to ſee the whole operation; and while the old Gentleman was buſy in blowing the furnace, his gueſt, under pretence of mending the fire with his tongs, and piling it up about the crucible, dexterouſly, and as it were accidentally, let drop the coal, wherein the gold was, into the crucible. The great heat preſently melted the gold; and the coal, being reduced to aſhes, they flew out with continual blowing. He then took a little box out of his pocket, and deſiring Gripe to join with him in prayer for the ſucceſs of the experiment, he put into the crucible the quantity of 3 or 4 grains of a certain powder, which he ſaid would turn the Venus, or copper, into Sol, or pure gold. This powder made the copper evaporate, and then there remained only the gold in the crucible. Gripe caſt it out, weighed it and touched it, and found it real gold, worth about 8 l. ſterling. The old man offered him the value in coin, but the alchymiſt refuſed it, and deſired it might be given to the poor. Ay (ſaid Gripe to himſelf) eight ſhillings will do as well for them; it is more than I owe them, I am ſure, by the pariſh book.

After ſeveral of theſe experiments, which Flamwell (for ſo our alchymiſt called himſelf) performed with ſucceſs, the old miſer, almoſt crazy with joy of having ſuch a profitable gueſt, who turned every thing he gave him into gold, and would take none of it himſelf, aſked him one day, when they were ſhut up together (for Flamwell had never ſtirred out of his chamber ſince he was conducted into it) how old he was; and hearing that he was [illegible] plied, "then you are young enough to marry, [illegible] that you ſhall either diſcover all your art "to me or that you ſhall [illegible] ever." Flamwell, after ſome heſitation, and declaring that he never would diſcover the art to any one but ſuch as ſhould know how to uſe ſo great a bleſſing, ſaid, "ſince there is a neceſſity for me to chooſe one of the "miſchiefs, I will marry your daughter, provided it be with her "conſent, for I will have no violence offered to her inclinations." "I am content (ſays Gripe) I will fetch her to you inſtantly; "you ſhall ſee her. She is a good handſome country girl, I tell "you that for your comfort; and ſhe is as godly as you, for the "heart of you."

Mr. Gripe poſted away, told his daughter his intentions, and without waiting her anſwer forced her along with him into the philoſopher's apartment. Flamwell, whoſe hands and face were ſmeared over with charcoal and ſmoke, appeared to her ſo frightful, at her firſt entrance, that Eugenia cried out, "Bleſs me! "what! do you mean, Sir, to marry me to the devil?" "No "more prattle goſſip (replied the father) you know my will; "and you ſhall do it, and ſo I leave you together." I cannot expreſs the confuſion of the young Lady at this reſolution, which being perceived by our Vulcan, he no ſooner found themſelves alone but ſaid, "Madam, can you like me for a huſband?" "Ah, Sir (cried ſhe) if you have not more humanity than my "father, I am loſt for ever. I cannot marry you." "Then "Madam (returned he) you muſt marry your own firſt couſin." She wept; and drying up her tears, replied, with a ſob, "I con-"feſs, Sir, were I at my own diſpoſal I ſhould rather chooſe you "than him; but I am not." "Nor will I be denied, Madam! "(ſaid the alchymiſt) take that ring, and read your deſtiny." She took it, and was [illegible] the poſey, then looking on him wiſhfully, was wo[illegible] ſatisfied, diſcovered his perſon, and [illegible] with [illegible] "Yes, ſays he, my dear "Eugenia, [illegible] eaſily pacified that [illegible] pacified.

What remained now to be done was to guard againſt all ſuſpicion in the old man, and to engage him to ſettle the ſame fortune on her now, if ſhe yielded to marry by his command, as had been intended to be given with her to Dulman; ſo that when her father returned ſhe ſubmitted to his will in theſe terms: "Sir, "I have conſidered that it is more agreeable to nature, at leaſt it "is to my inclination, to marry a ſtranger than my own firſt "couſin, and therefore I will ſacrifice my own deſire to your "pleaſure, if you will firſt give me the 10,000 l. deſigned with "me to my couſin; for as this Gentleman has nothing to truſt "to but his learning, and when he dies, as he ſays that dies with "him, what muſt I and my children do, if we have any, and "ſurvive him? Therefore I entreat you, Sir, ſince I muſt be "made a victim, pay it into my own hands, that I may have "ſome proſpect of a livelihood. The Gentleman, I apprehend, "will be content to live of his eſtate *in capite*, as, I think, the "ſcholars call it." The father, who thought that he ſhould get twice ten thouſand pounds by the bargain, before a year to come, readily acquieſced, in hopes that Flamwell would either do it or teach him to turn all his pewter diſhes, braſs and copper pots, kettles, iron grates, nay the very gutters and windows, into guineas. In four days after the 10,000 l. was paid to Eugenia, and ſhe was given next day in marriage to Mr. Flamwell, who ſtill kept on his diſguiſe. The next day after the marriage was conſummated Mr. Comely, having nothing to fear about the father's conſent and his wife's fortune, reſolves to throw off his diſguiſe, ſent to York for his ſervant and his clothes, pulled off his muſtachioes, and appeared in his uſual ſprightlineſs and gaiety, as if it had been on purpoſe to receive Dulman, who arrived that very day at his uncle's houſe, and no ſooner caſt his eyes upon the bridegroom but diſcovered him to be the very Mr. Comely, the ſuitor, his rival, whom he and his uncle had threatened ſo much, and taken ſo much pains at London to find out. He informs the old man, who in the greateſt ſurpriſe cried out, "How! Comely! "then I fear I am cheated." But checking his paſſion, and perſuaded that [illegible] was really [illegible] of the ſecret of [illegible] Gripe, [illegible] "enough, I will [illegible] that [illegible] I knew what [illegible] doeſt in that great [illegible]. Thank you, Sir, returned Comely, I will tell you in your ears. When'ever you would make five or ſix ounces of gold from any other metal, after you have melted the baſer metal down, you muſt make it evaporate, or throw it out of the crucible, and put an equal quantity of gold into it, which will come out gold, as it went in. This was ever my way, I aſſure you, Sir. Love put me upon this little deception, and taught me how to *get a wife out of the fire.*

The POWER *of* DRINKING. *Exemplified in a ſtory of Sir* Thomas Moore, *when he was Ambaſſador from King* HENRY VIII. *to the Emperour.*

THE morning he was to have an audience he called for a bumper of ſack, drank it, and aſked for another. The ſervant would have diſſuaded him from it, but he could not. He drank that off, and afterwards a third. He then inſiſted for a fourth; but, being over perſuaded by his ſervant, he let it alone. When he returned from his audience, "You rogue (ſaid he to "his man) what miſchief have you done me! I ſpoke ſo well to "the Emperour on the inſpiration of the three glaſſes I had drank "that he told me I was fit to govern three parts of the world; "now, you ſcoundrel, had I drank the fourth glaſs I had been "fit to govern all the world."

ANECDOTE *of* MALCOLM *III. King of* Scotland.

HAVING received information that ſome [illegible] Nobles had conceived a deſign againſt his life he [illegible] ſtricteſt ſilence to the informer, and took no notice of it [illegible], until the perſon accuſed of this [illegible] treaſon came to [illegible], intended to execute his intention. The next morning he went to hunt, with all the train of his courtiers, and when they were got into the deepeſt wood of the foreſt drew that Nobleman away from the reſt of the company, and ſpoke to him thus: "Behold, we "are here alone, armed and mounted alike. Nobody ſees or "hears us, or can give either of us aid againſt the other. If then "you are a brave man, if you have courage and ſpirit, perform "your purpoſe; accompliſh the promiſe you have made to my "enemies. If you think I ought to be killed by you, when can "you do it better, when more opportunely, when more man-"fully? Have you prepared poiſon for me? That is a womaniſh "treaſon. Or would you murder me in my bed? An adultereſs "could do that. Or have you hid a dagger to ſtab me ſecretly? "That is the deed of a ruffian. Rather act like a ſoldier; act "like a man, and fight with me hand to hand, that your treaſon "may at leaſt be free from baſeneſs."

At theſe words the traitor, as if he had been ſtruck with a thunderbolt, fell at his feet, and implored his pardon. "Fear "nothing, you ſhall not ſuffer any evil from me," replied the King, and kept his word.

The SMUGGLED SCOTCHMAN.

A NOBLEMAN at Paris aſked Lady R—— why it was in general remarked by foreigners that the Scotch who travelled were men of parts and learning, while the Engliſh were generally wanting in both? Her Ladyſhip, with her uſual vivacity, replied that only fools went out of England, but for Scotland none but fools would ſtay in it. A Scotch Nobleman, neither famous for parts or learning, lord — [illegible] her Ladyſhip was right with regard to the Scotch; for, ſays he, there are offices eſtabliſhed in Scotland where every Scotchman muſt apply for a paſſport before he can leave the country, and previous to the granting thereof he is examined with regard to his intellects and education, which, ſhould they not arrive to the ſtandard fixed for each, no paſſport is granted, but he is ſent back for improvement. On a ſecond application, the ſame form is obſerved; but ſhould he apply a third time, and then be found wanting, he is rewarded back for life. By this, ſays his Lordſhip, your Ladyſhip will plainly ſee none but men of ſenſe and learning can *legally* leave this country. "*Then* (replied her Ladyſhip) *I'm ſure your Lord-*"*ſhip was* ſmuggled."

The NEWSPAPER.

'TIS truth (with deference to the [illegible]
Newſpapers are the ſpring of knowledge,
The general ſource, throughout the nation,
Of every modern converſation.
What would this mighty people do
If there, alas! were nothing new?
A newſpaper is like a feaſt,
Some diſh there is for every gueſt;
Some large, ſome ſmall, ſome ſtrong, ſome tender,
For every ſtomach, ſtout or ſlender.
Thoſe who roaſt beef and ale delight in
Are pleaſ'd with trumpets, drums, and fighting;
For thoſe who are more puny made
Are arts and ſciences, and trade;
For fanciful [illegible] ſtrong food,
We have a bill of [illegible]
For [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
If any [illegible] wants a wife,
(A partner, as 'tis term'd, for life)
An advertiſement does the thing,
And quickly brings the pretty thing.
If you want health, conſult our pages,
You ſhall be well, and live for ages;
Our empiricks, to get them bread,
Do every thing but raiſe the dead.
Lands may be had, if they are wanted,
Annuities of all ſorts granted,
Places, preferments, bought and ſold,
Houſes to purchaſe, new and old,
Ships, ſhops, of every ſhape and form,
Carriages, horſes, ſervants ſwarm,
No matter whether good or bad,
We tell you where they may be had.
Our ſervices you can't expreſs,
The good we do you hardly gueſs;
There's not a want of human kind,
But we a remedy can find.

BOSTON, *Dec.* 4.

THE price of nails and window glaſs having been lately greatly advanced here, the publick are now informed that between four and five hundred caſks of nails, and between three and four hundred boxes of glaſs, have been imported into this port, in the Captains Watt and Caperthorn, who arrived here a few days ago from Briſtol.

From the JOURNAL *of the* TIMES.

IN the letters of Governour Bernard to the Secretary of State, not long ſince publiſhed, and ſome more lately arrived, we have a true picture of [illegible] drawn by his own hand. Never [illegible] a Miniſter of State [illegible] from the loweſt ſervant of the Crown, [illegible] malicious [illegible] of inſinuation [illegible] ſink for a moment his [illegible], and ſo totally forgot what he owed to candour, to truth, to his own ſtation, to the people whom he governed, and from whom he had been enriched, to the honour and ſervice of his ſovereign, and the intereſt of the nation, at a very critical ſeaſon. The man is now held up to publick view, in his true colours, to whom the miſunderſtanding between Britain and her colonies is more owing than perhaps to any other perſon, though he has not been without baſe coadjutors and mercenary tools. Not content with relating plain important facts, and leaving Adminiſtration to judge of them, which is all that a man of common candour and humanity would have done, conſidering the ſevere inclination of the Miniſtry, and the delicate ſituation of the town and province, he has heaped up, and diſguiſed, little incidents, to irritate and inflame: He has reported as facts what never exiſted, he has given a malevolent turn to what is true, and not only ſuggeſted the moſt violent, diſtreſſing, and unconſtitutional meaſures, but has laboured to ſhew, by a ſeries of miſrepreſentations, that ſuch meaſures are abſolutely neceſſary; he has aimed the moſt falſe and malignant aſperſions, not only at particular characters, but the moſt reſpectable bodies of men, at the Council, the Selectmen, the Overſeers, and the Juſtices of the town of Boſton. In the courſe of buſineſs with theſe bodies he has meanly tampered with particular members, as appears from his letters, endeavouring to draw out ſomething that might be dropped in a debate by individuals to one another, in a private manner, in order to furniſh matter of repreſentation to the Miniſtry; and when he could not find fault with the determination itſelf, he has inſinuated that it might proceed from the baſeſt motives. In theſe, and innumerable other inſtances, he has acted the part of an infamous pimp to a Secretary of State, who inſtead of encouraging ought to have known himſelf diſhonoured and affronted by having ſuch accounts addreſſed to him, even if they had been true. His repreſentations of the town of Boſton, [illegible] the diſpoſition of its inhabitants, and particularly his aſſertions of a deſign formed to ſeize the caſtle, are beyond example falſe and groſs; but his [illegible] is not confined to this town, it extended to the whole province, to its charter privileges, and the rights of America, which he has employed every [illegible] method in his power to deſtroy. He has plainly ſignified in his letters his inclination that not only the Judges, but all the Juſtices, through the colonies, ſhould hold their commiſſions during pleaſure, which muſt at once deſtroy the grand ſecurity which the Britiſh conſtitution gives for the free and impartial adminiſtration of juſtice. With reſpect to the charter of this province, he expreſſly ſays that the deſtruction of it is an event devoutly to be wiſhed; and yet ſuch meanneſs was this man capable of adding to his malignity that juſt before authentick copies of his letters were received he repeatedly declared to the Hon. Speaker of the Houſe, and other Gentlemen of character, that he was a ſincere friend to the province and its charter privileges; that he had never wrote againſt either, and if he were at liberty to ſhew his letters their candour and moderation muſt be acknowledged by all. His whole conduct has been of a piece with his letters, and both demonſtrate how totally unqualified he was to ſuſtain any department of government with honour, and to promote the true ſervice of the Crown. We have already remarked upon his behaviour in the General Court, as far as the adjournment to Cambridge; this adjournment had the effect which might naturally be expected from it: Inſtead of abating it raiſed the tone of the Aſſembly; the contempt with which he had treated their juſt remonſtrances, and the inclination he had ſo plainly diſcovered to keep up every mark of ſuperiority and inſult in the military over the legiſlative of the province, ſerved to convince them more of the neceſſity of ſupporting their conſtitutional rights, and furniſhed matter of irritation to men already warmed with a high ſenſe of liberty. In all their replies they could not avoid holding up the opinion they had formed of him, as a determined

enemy to the rights of this and indeed of every colony; and his ſpeeches, his letters, and his conduct, demonſtrate to all the world the juſtice of this opinion. Full of this idea, and knowing that he was ſoon to embark for England, and that he had already been paid as Governour until Auguſt, they ſuſpended the grant uſually made at the beginning of the year, upon which no doubt his heart was much ſet, and which it is thought he was weak enough to expect. They paſſed a new ſet of ſpirited reſolves; they refuſed to make any proviſion for the military, introduced into the town of Boſton not only without the call but contrary to the ſentiments and declarations of the civil magiſtrate, and quartered there in the teeth of an act of Parliament; and proceeded to vote articles of complaint againſt the Governour, and a petition for his removal from the government. In all theſe proceedings of the Houſe there was great unanimity, and they were ſupported by the almoſt univerſal ſentiments of their conſtituents. At length the Governour after a ſpeech, in his uſual ſtrain, prorogued the Court to January. Whether in this he meaned to affront the Lieutenant Governour, in whom he ſhewed ſo entire a confidence, by preventing, as far as he was able, his meeting the Aſſembly, whatever occaſion might offer, within ſix months, or whether this ſtep was concerted between them, we pretend not to determine. It is however certain that ſuch long prorogations, at ſo critical a time, as they tend to prevent a true idea of the ſtate of things from being ſeaſonably placed before the Britiſh government and nation, can never promote the true ſervice of his Majeſty, or the tranquillity of his good ſubjects.

Governour Bernard, a year before his departure for England, had received hints from the Miniſtry that his preſence in London would not be diſagreeable; but fooliſhly diſregarding this ſoft language, he was now obliged to obey poſitive orders. He gave up, with a heavy heart, the hopes he had entertained of enjoying a good ſhare in the American revenue [illegible] and poſſeſſions as Governour, under the ſecurity of a military power. Upon his departure every demonſtration of joy was to be ſeen in his government, in which all America partook. Whatever may be his firſt reception at home, impartial hiſtory will hang him up as a warning to his ſucceſſours, who have any ſenſe of character, and perhaps his future fortune may be ſuch as to teach even the moſt ſelfiſh of them not to tread in his ſteps.

NEWPORT, *Nov.* 27.

IT is reported as an abſolute truth, and we are requeſted to inſert, that the Boſtonians have raiſed tea very conſiderably, notwithſtanding the moſt *ſolemn* AGREEMENT to the contrary, and have given orders to their agents for buying up all the tea they can find in this place, who it is ſaid have actually bought and ſhipped for Boſton between 20 and 30 cheſts. GLORIOUS PATRIOTISM!

A correſpondent ſays; "Being lately in company with a mighty newſmonger of the miniſterial faction, I heard him roundly aſſert that the Reverend Mr. Whitefield was made a tool of by the Miniſtry, to pave the way for the introduction of Biſhops into America."

PHILADELPHIA, *Dec.* 14.

FROM St. Chriſtopher's we learn that on the 24th of October ſeven members of the General Aſſembly of that iſland having, on ſome debate, quitted the Houſe in an abrupt and indecent manner, were ordered into the cuſtody of the Serjeant at Arms. That on their refuſal to make ſubmiſſion to the Houſe they were committed to the common jail, where they were confined five days, after which they were expelled the Houſe, and diſcharged from their impriſonment. That on their coming out of priſon a great concourſe of people aſſembled in the Paſture, where a large bone-fire was made, in which they burnt two effigies. And that on the 17th of November came on the election of four members for the pariſh of St George, Baſſeterre, in the room of the expelled members, when the ſame Gentlemen were choſen all without oppoſition, to the great joy of the freeholders, who gave an elegant entertainment on the occaſion.

We alſo learn from the ſame place that on the 3d of November his Excellency Count D'Ennery, Governour in chief of Martinique, and the French Caribbee iſlands, attended by the Marquis de Bouille, Lieutenant Governour of Guadaloupe, and Major Conway, arrived there from St. Euſtatia, on a viſit to the Captain General. On his arrival in the road he was ſaluted with 17 guns, which were repeated on his landing. He was elegantly entertained by his Excellency the Captain General, as alſo by his Honour the Lieutenant General, and embarked the next evening for Guadaloupe, after expreſſing the greateſt ſatisfaction at the polite and honourable reception he had met with.

Captain Weeks, arrived here from Liſbon, on the 4th of October, in latitude 38, longitude 10: 50, was brought to by an Algerine zebeck, who ordered him to hoiſt out his boat, when the mate and four hands went on board. On producing their paſs they demanded a quadrant, ſpyglaſs, ſome ſugar, tea, and rum, and kept one of his hands as hoſtage until the boat went for the above articles, after which they ſuffered him to proceed on his voyage.

The ſnow Betſey, Captain Barber, from Liſbon, is aſhore a little to the ſouthward of our capes, full of water; her cargo of ſalt waſhed away, and it is feared ſhe is bulged.

NEWBERN, *Dec.* 29.

A NUMBER of the principal Gentlemen of this place, taking into conſideration the great diſadvantage this province has hitherto laboured under for the want of a regular poſt being carried through it, had a meeting laſt week on that important ſubject, and after debating on the utility of the ſcheme generouſly ſubſcribed a large ſum of money towards paying a rider to go once a fortnight between Newbern and Halifax; by which, as there is a regular poſt from Williamſburg to that place, we ſhall open an immediate communication between this town and the northern colonies. The rider ſets out on Wednesday next, at his firſt ſtage.

WILLIAMSBURG, *Jan.* 18.

EPITAPH.

Here lieth the body of
JAMES READ,
who was born in the town of Grantham,
Lincolnſhire.
He ſerved as an apprentice
to a tailor in
London,
and was free on the day that
William III.
was proclaimed
King of England.
He came over to North Carolina,
his uncle being then
Governour of that province;
but, not being ſo kindly received as
he expected,
he came to Virginia,
where he exerciſed his trade
with great applauſe,
until he became ſuperannuated,
when he was maintained by the pariſh
until December 30, 1769,
when he died
in St. Stephen's pariſh,
King and Queen
county.

2 2

ON Monday laſt the young Gentlemen at the College underwent an examination before the Governour, when they performed their exerciſes much to the ſatisfaction of his Excellency.

At the laſt meeting of the Governours and Viſiters of William and Mary College the Reverend John Dixon, Rector of Kingſton pariſh, Glouceſter county, was choſen into the Profeſſorſhip of Moral Philoſophy in that College.

Cleared from the upper diſtrict of JAMES *river.*

JAN. 12. Hope, John Robertſon, for Cadiz, with 9705 buſhels of wheat, and 303 barrels of flower.

15. Mally, William Scott, for Glaſgow, with 490 hhds. of tobacco, 9800 ſtaves, 500 hoops, and 2 hhd. of rum.

15. Betſey, James M'Guffie, for Liſbon, with 8752 buſhels and a half of wheat.

17. Benning, Andrew Gray, for Boſton, with 2700 buſhels of wheat, 27 buſhels of corn, 57 barrels of flower, and 20 cwt. 1 qr. and 25 lbs. of hemp.

Advertiſements.

To thoſe concerned,

NOTICE is hereby given that I ſhall attend at King *and* Queen *court next month to receive all money due on the bonds taken at Mr.* [illegible] *laſt January laſt, which are now Mr.* Norton's *property. As giving indulgence, or making particular application, is well known to be attended with great inconvenience, I flatter myſelf neither will be expected. The bonds which are not paid that day will be put into Mr.* KERR's *hands, to bring ſuits.*

W. GOOSLEY.

YORK, *Jan.* 16, 1770.

PETER POVALL (commonly called POVEY) of the town of *Oſweſtry*, in *Shropſhire*, *Old England*, by trade a joiner, who ſailed from *Liverpool* on board the *Hope*, Captain *Fryer*, in *March* 1759, and left the ſhip in *Philadelphia*, the ſame year, in company with ſome other ſailors (he was a tall man, of a dark complexion, had a ſloop in his ſhoulders, a caſt with his eyes, a mole on the middle of his throat as big as a common hazle nut, a ſcar on the inſide of one of his hands, and had loſt the joints of two of his toes) if any one can give certain intelligence whether the above perſon be alive, and if dead an authentick proof thereof, will be paid a reward of TWO GUINEAS by the Printer of this paper. 4

BUTE county, *North Carolina.*

To all ſheriffs, conſtables, and other his Majeſty's liege people.

WHEREAS *Philip Alſton* inn. of the ſaid county, hath this day made oath, upon the holy evangelick, before me, *Jethro Sumner*, Eſq; one of his Majeſty's Juſtices of the Peace in and for the ſaid county of *Bute*, that *Joſeph Duncan*, late of the ſaid county, blackſmith, did confeſs to him that he, *Joſeph*, with a falſe key, and with force and arms, did feloniouſly break open the jail of the ſaid county ſome time in *Auguſt* laſt, and ſtole from the aforeſaid jail a Negro fellow who called himſelf TOM, a runaway, the property, as he ſaid, of *John Mayo*, of *Cumberland* county, *Virginia*; and him the ſaid Negro *Tom* the ſaid *Joſeph Duncan* did take and carry away, and ſold to one *Richard Sears* for a conſideration of five pounds proclamation money, and a horſe of the value of eight pounds *Virginia* money, againſt the peace of our Sovereign Lord the King, his crown and dignity: Theſe are therefore, in his Majeſty's name, to command you forthwith to make diligent purſuit after the ſaid felon, and hue and cry him from town to town, and from county to county, as well by horſemen as footmen, in order to apprehend the ſaid felon, and when taken that you carry him forthwith before ſome one of his Majeſty's Juſtices of the Peace in and for the ſaid county where he ſhall be apprehended, to be by ſuch Juſtice examined and dealt with according to law; and hereof fail you not reſpectively, upon the peril that ſhall enſue thereon.

GIVEN under my hand and ſeal, this 7th day of *December*, 1769.

JETHRO SUMNER. ⊕

N. B. The ſaid *Joſeph Duncan* reſides, it is ſaid, in *Fauquier* county, *Virginia*.

IMPORTED in the *Hope*, Capt. *Young*, a ſmall box, containing LINENS, marked BS in a diamond (the BS in a piece) No. 1. The ſubſcriber imagines it may have been delivered to ſome Gentleman, through miſtake. Whoever has it in poſſeſſion, and will take the trouble of contriving it to *Peterſburg*, directed to the care of Mr. *William Beattie*, ſhall be thankfully rewarded by

BOLLING STARK.

To be SOLD *at public vendue, at* [illegible] *office at* Norfolk, *the 25th of this inſtant* (January)

A VERY ELEGANT

CHARIOT,

the box of which may be taken off with great eaſe and reduced to a poſt chariot, accommodated with ſpring curtains, which ſhades the ſun and introduce air, holds three perſons, and is light and genteel. Caſh, or good bills of exchange, will be received as payment for the purchaſe money.

To be SOLD, *on* Tueſday *the 6th of* February *next, on the premiſes (if fair, otherwiſe next fair day)*

THE TRACT of LAND whereon Capt. *John Wiatt* lately lived, in *Petſworth* pariſh, *Glouceſter* county, containing about 400 acres. It is very good both for corn and tobacco, is well watered, and has thereon a [illegible] dwelling-houſe with two brick chimnies, cellar under it, two rooms below and two above, with all neceſſary outhouſes. The time agreed on at the day of ſale, the purchaſer giving ſecurity to GEORGE

WILLIAMSBURG, JAN. 17, 1770.

NOTICE is hereby given that I have a bill of ſale, for a valuable conſideration, dated *April* 1768, of a ſlave named *Wentworth*, together with all the ſtock and houſehold furniture of *Edward Weſtmore*, of this city.

CHRISTOPHER. AYSCOUGH.

On the 20th day of March *next (if fair, otherwiſe next fair day) will be* SOLD *on the premiſes, to the higheſt bidder,*

THE ſubſcriber's plantation in *New Kent* county, two miles above the *Long Bridge*, ten from good warehouſes on *York* and *James* rivers, fourteen from *Newcaſtle*, eighteen from *Richmond*, and eight from Mr. *Holt*'s forge. It contains about 500 acres of level land, 200 of which are excellent low grounds, proper for wheat, tobacco, or meadow; great part of the remainder is fine tobacco, the reſt very good corn land, and the uncleared ground abounds with large white and red oaks, cypreſs, and aſh. There is alſo on it a good ſituation for a mill, with a pretty good ſtream of water, which might be made ſufficient for the whole ſummer at a ſmall expence, by letting a neighbouring run into it. The buildings, which have been finiſhed within four years, conſiſt of a handſome and commodious dwelling-houſe, with its offices, an overſeer's houſe, and ſeveral large tobacco houſes. The plantation is now in excellent order for cropping as there is a large opening under very good fences, and the ground is freſh. At the ſame time and place will alſo be ſold the SLAVES, HORSES, CATTLE, HOGS, TOOLS, and FURNITURE. Credit will be allowed for all ſums exceeding 5 l. to the 25th of *October* next, upon bond and good ſecurity, and 5 per cent. diſcount for ready money. Thoſe inclinable to purchaſe the land may be ſhewn it any time before the day of ſale, by

Col. PETER RUSSELL.

N. B. Having been informed that many perſons have been hitherto prevented from purchaſing this plantation by a malicious report that *I had won it at play* of Col. *Burwell Baſſett*, I think it neceſſary to aſſure the publick that the ſaid report is a moſt groundleſs calumny, as I never had any gaming tranſactions with that Gentleman, of which I make no doubt he will ſufficiently ſatisfy whoever will take the trouble of aſking him; nor is it under any encumbrance whatſoever. P. R.

To be SOLD, *and entered upon immediately,*

THREE tracts of LAND, lying in *Southampton* county, about nine miles from the courthouſe, one of which contains 1000 acres, is naturally kind for tobacco, wheat, or any other ſort of grain, whereon is a very good dwelling-houſe with brick chimnies, an extraordinary good barn, and other convenient outhouſes, a very large apple orchard of forward and latter fruits, and is very convenient to church and mill. Two hundred acres adjoining the above, whereon is a very good griſt mill, with a remarkable good pair of *Cologne* ſtones, a good apple orchard of the choiceſt ſorts of fruits, and a very good houſe fitted for a joiner's ſhop. One hundred and ſeventy five acres, lying about four miles from the others. Any perſon inclinable to purchaſe may know the terms by applying to the ſubſcriber, in *Southampton*. RICHARD VICK.

[illegible] on Wednesday *the 14th of* February *next, before Mr.* James Mitchell's *door, in* York *town, for ready money,*

TWO hundred and thirty acres of LAND, more or leſs, lying within two miles of *York* town, and a ſtorehouſe at the water ſide. The ſaid land and houſe is taken in execution to ſatisfy *Mary Atharus*'s judgment againſt *Armiſtead Lightfoot*. The ſale to begin at 12 o'clock.

W. MITCHELL.

RUN away from the ſhip *Induſtry*, *James Lowes* maſter, now lying at *Four Mile* creek, *James* river, the 6th of this inſtant (*January*) a ſervant boy named JOHN SIMPSON. Whoever gives him quarters, or encouragement to ſtay from the ſaid ſhip, may depend on being puniſhed according to law. 2

HANOVER county, *Jan.* 12, 1770.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, the 3d of this inſtant, a *Scotch* convict ſervant named JOHN EVRIE, by trade a weaver, about 29 years of age, about 5 feet 10 inches high, of a thin viſage, has ſtraight black hair, and generally wears his hat cocked three ways; he is well clothed in *Virginia* cloth, his coat and breeches are filled in with blue wool double wove, has good ſhoes and ſtockings, ſome ſhirts, and two waiſtcoats, one a ſtriped *Virginia* cloth, the other a nankeen. I gave him a ſmall flogging ſome time ago, which will appear by looking at his back. He is a cunning artful fellow and as he writes a good hand it is probable he will forge a paſs and change his name. Whoever brings or conveys the ſaid ſervant to me ſhall have 10 l. reward, and all reaſonable charges.

N. W. ANDRIDGE.

RUN away from the ſubſcribers, living in *Loudoun* county, the 26th of *December* laſt, the following convict ſervant men, viz. CHARLES DAYLY, an *Iriſhman*, about 21 years old, middle ſized, has a fair ſkin, walks nimbly and ſpeaks fierce, well ſet, and wears his own black hair untied; had on when he went away an old felt hat, cotton jacket and breeches, coarſe ſhirt, plaid hoſe, and a pair of ſhoes nailed all round. JOHN NEAVERS, an *Engliſhman*, about 5 feet 10 inches high, well ſet, and has very big wriſts and hands; had on when he went away a very fine hat, with hooks and eyes inſtead of loops, and a black riband round the crown, a blue ſailor's waiſtcoat, but his other dreſs not known. Whoever takes up the ſaid ſervants, and ſecures them ſo that the ſubſcribers get them, ſhall have 5 l. reward, and if out of the colony 8 l.

THOMAS BLINCOE.
HARDAGE LANE.

2

N. B. It is imagined they will alter their dreſs, as they took other clothes with them.

NORTH CAROLINA, *Jan.* 10, 1770.

STOLEN or STRAYED from my plantation in *Bute*, laſt *April*, a gray horſe, about 14 hands high, has glaſs eyes, good ſpirited paces at the rate of eight or ten miles an hour, and branded on the near ſhoulder and buttock thus [illegible]

Whoever takes up [illegible] ſhall have

POETS CORNER.

The Lady's Reſolve.

WHILST thirſt of praiſe, and vain deſire of fame,
In every age, in every woman's aim,
With courtſhip pleas'd, of ſilly coxcombs proud,
Fond of a train, and happy in a crowd,
On each poor fool beſtowing ſome kind glance,
Each conqueſt owing to ſome looſe advance;
While vain coquets affect to be purſu'd,
And think they're virtuous if not groſſly lewd;
Let this great maxim be my virtue's guide,
In part ſhe is to blame that has been try'd
He comes too near that comes to be deny'd.

The Gentleman's Anſwer.

WHILST pretty fellows think a woman's fame
In every ſtate and every age the ſame,
With their own fulſy pleas'd the fair they toaſt,
And where they leaſt are happy ſwear they're moſt,
No difference making 'twixt coquet and prude,
And her that ſeems yet is not really lewd;
While thus they think, and thus they vainly live,
And take no leave but at their fancies give,
Let this great maxim be my virtue's guide,
May I ne'er hope, thou'rt ſure ne'er deny'd,
Nor think a woman worth thoſe willing to be try'd.

CHLOE'S *noble* CHOICE.

THE beau with his delicate womaniſh face,
Whoſe merit all lies in a feather and lace,
The proud, the immoral, the coward, the vain,
May ſue for my love, but will meet my diſdain,
The dunce I deteſt, and whoſe wit is ſevere,
I ſicken whenever a ſycophant's near;
The brute that's ill manner'd diſorders one much,
And I'd die an old maid e're I'd couple with ſuch.
But he in whom ſenſe and politeneſs are join'd,
Whoſe ſtudy has been to embelliſh his mind,
Whoſe pleaſures ne'er injure his health nor his purſe,
Is fit to be taken for better for worſe;
Whoſe wit has no gall, and whoſe tongue no deceit,
Whoſe nature is noble, his conduct diſcreet,
Ne'er knew any fear but to hurt or offend,
If he queſtions my heart he will find it his friend.

JOSHUA KENDALL,

Houſe Carpenter and Joiner,

BEGS leave to inform the publick that he has removed to a houſe nearly oppoſite to Doctor *James Carter's*, in the back ſtreet. All Gentlemen who ſhall honour him with their commands in the above branches may depend on their being faithfully and expeditiouſly executed, upon the moſt reaſonable terms.

N. B. HOUSE PAINTING and GLAZING performed in the neateſt and genteeleſt manner.

NORFOLK, *Jan.* 20, 1770.

AS I am not able to look after my buſineſs, and intend to retire up the country in the ſpring, I have the following articles to diſpoſe of. A ſchooner that will carry 2000 buſhels of grain, the greateſt part of her frame mulberry, which I will either ſell or freight; ſeveral valuable Negroes, who underſtand going by water, and good pilots to any part of the bay, one of whom is an extraordinary good ſailmaker, ſome houſe ſervants, one of them a very good waſher, ironer, and ſempſtreſs; a houſe and lot in *York* town, adjoining Mr. *David Jameſon's*, one lot, with a large ſtable and chairhouſe thereon, and two storehouſes at the water ſide. Any perſon inclinable to purchaſe may know the terms by applying to

tf JOHN THOMPSON.

NORFOLK, *Jan.* 6, 1770.

ALL perſons indebted to *William M'Caa* and Co. and the ſubſcriber, are deſired to ſettle their accounts, and pay off their reſpective balances before the 25th of *April* next, as it will be then rendered out of his power to give them farther indulgence, without an irretrievable injury to himſelf.

W. M'CAA.

On Wedneſday *the* 24*th of this inſtant* (January) *will be expoſed to* SALE, *at* Norfolk,

A SLOOP of between 50 and 60 tons burthen, launched laſt *Auguſt*, built in the neateſt and ſtrongeſt manner, with mulberry frame and locuſt treenails, well fitted and found, and has only made one voyage to the *Weſt Indies*.

Six months credit will be allowed, or a diſcount of 5 per cent. for ready money.

JOB: DIXON.

MR. *Biers's* extraordinary advertiſement obliges me thus publickly to aſſure thoſe whom it may concern that I have an actual deed duly executed by Mr. *Biers* for all his eſtate, debts, &c. not only what concerns the partnerſhip of *Moore* and *Biers*, but his private eſtate alſo, in conſequence of which deed I have given my bonds with ſecurity for moſt of the debts, and aſſumed the payment of the reſt due from the partnerſhip, and taken upon myſelf the debts due to it. Mr. *Biers* taxes me unjuſtly with not fulfilling my part of the deed, when he knows I have ſtrictly adhered to it, himſelf having received the major part of the conſideration money, and I now am and ever have been willing to pay, on demand, what may be found due to him; notwithſtanding he has, to my great prejudice, detained from me numbers of papers, both of a publick and private nature, which by the deed he obliged himſelf to deliver to me.

My circumſtances make it abſolutely neceſſary for me to collect what money is due to me immediately: I therefore requeſt the favour of all perſons indebted to me, either on the partnerſhip's or my own account, to make ſpeedy payments, or ſuits muſt be brought. Thoſe indebted to the partnerſhip may depend upon receiving ſufficient and ſatisfactory diſcharges.

THOMAS MOORE.

To be SOLD *at private ſale, at* William M'Caa's *office in* Norfolk, *for ready money or bills of exchange, on very reaſonable terms,*

A NEGRO about 25 years old, a good and taught gardener, and has had the ſmallpox. One pair of 17 inch globes, with leather covers. A two feet reflecting teleſcope, of the beſt ſort. An univerſal compound microſcope. A hygrometer, thermometer, and barometer caſe, with quickſilver for the barometer tube. A very genteel barrel organ. Also a moſt complete and elegant aſſortment of plate, conſiſting of a fine poliſhed and decorated boiler and ſtand (93 ounces) completely ornamented with gutter leaves, &c. A fine poliſhed ſilver coffee pot, with its ornaments and decorations (about 53 ounces) Two pair of fine poliſhed ſauceboats, with gutters round the edges, &c. (about 58 ounces) Two large and two ſmall fine waiters, with gutters round the edges (90 ounces and a half) A neat fteel burniſhed faſhionable ſilver tankard, and two mugs to match (57 ounces and a half) One poliſhed ſilver cruet ſtand, and a ſet of double caſtors, with fluted heads, &c. (about 50 ounces) A very rich ornamented and chaſed bread baſket (about 22 ounces and a half) A ſet of chaſed ſilver tea canifters in a neat caſe, covered with fiſh ſkin, and lined with crimſon, &c. Two pair of neat ſilver candleſticks, with fluted Corinthian pillars and capitals, &c. (66 ounces and a half) A neat pair of poliſhed ſilver ſnuffers, with wrought ſilver handles (11 ounces and a half) A pair of fluted ſilver ſet candleſticks, with pillars and capitals to match the large (about 11 ounces and a half) A large poliſhed diſh ſtand, with a lamp in the centre, richly ornamented (about 25 ounces and a half) Four large poliſhed ſilver ſalts, with ſhell knees and feet, and gutter round the collars. One poliſhed milk urn (27 ounces 5 dwt.) ſalt ſhovels, and eight glaſs ſalts. One dozen of flowered poliſhed ſilver handled caſe knives and forks, fitted with fine *London* blades. Two dozen of deſſert knives and forks, fitted with fine *London* blades. One dozen of fine poliſhed ſilver ſpoons, one dozen of deſſert ſpoons, and one ſilver marrow ſpoon. A large cheſt, wainſcotted, and divided into ſundry apartments, the whole lined through, and bound with iron, to contain the above plate. Any perſon inclinable to purchaſe the whole, or part, is requeſted to apply as ſoon as poſſible to Mr. *M'Caa's* office aforeſaid.

To be SOLD *at publick vendue, on* Tueſday *the* 30*th of this month, before Mr.* Hay's *door, purſuant to a decree of the Worſhipful court of* James City,

THE neat and commodious HOUSES and LOT near the college, where Mr. *James Emmerſon* now lives.

Twelve months credit will be allowed, the purchaſer giving bond and ſatisfactory ſecurity, and paying intereſt from the date. The ſale to begin at three o'clock.

WILLIAMSBURG, *Jan.* 10, 1770.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber in *Charlotte*, a Negro fellow named NEWPORT, a well ſet middle ſized man, who had on N[illegible] cotton, and carried with him an oſnabrug [illegible] and ſundry other clothing. He formerly [illegible] to ſome perſon on the *Eaſtern Shore*, and will probably make that way.

Whoever apprehends the ſaid ſlave, and conveys him to me, ſhall have Twenty Shillings reward, beſides what the law allows.

JOSEPH PERRIN.

STRAYED from the ſubſcriber in *Blandford*, about three months ago, a handſome middle ſized bay horſe, about 4 years old, and branded on the buttock with a diamond.

Whoever conveys the ſaid horſe to me, ſhall be rewarded with 20 s.

W. STARK.

WILLIAMSBURG, *Jan.* 4, 1770.

THE ſubſcriber having an agreeable proſpect that he ſhall be able, in a ſhort time, to ſatisfy all his creditors, requeſts all who have any demands againſt him to ſend in their accounts, and thoſe indebted to him to make ſpeedy payment.

EDWARD WESTMORE.

IMPORTED in the PEGGY, Captain RAMSAY, laſt *September*, a bale of OSNABRUGS, marked WP, which has never come to hand. Whoever will inform, and ſend it to me at *Hanover* town, ſhall have 20 s. reward, and all other neceſſary charges.

JOHN WALKER.

TAKEN up, in *Dinwiddie*, the following cattle, *viz.* A brown cow, marked with a crop and flit in the right ear, and a flit in the left; a brown ſteer, marked with a ſmooth crop and hole in the right ear, and a half crop in the left; a bay ſteer, marked with a hole and half crop in the right ear, and a ſmooth crop in the left; and a brindle colt, marked with a ſmooth crop in each ear, and a flit and a half moon under and over each ear. Poſted, and appraiſed according to law.

AUGUSTINE CLAIBORNE.

FREDERICKSBURG, *Dec.* 9, 1769.

NEWMARKET, a plantation on *Pamunkey* river, in *Spotſylvania* county, will be ſold on the premiſes, to the higheſt bidder, the 1ſt of *March* next. It contains about 800 acres, equal in quality with the lands adjoining it. There are very good improvements, the houſe, which has brick chimnies, is large and neat, is ſituated on the main road to *Hanover*, and is one of the beſt country places in the colony for an ordinary. And on the 8th of the ſame month a plantation near Mr. *Aequila Johnſon's* ordinary, in *Caroline*, and within 20 miles of *Fredericksburg*, formerly occupied by Mr. *Morriſon*, will be ſold at *Caroline* courthouſe. It contains about 4 or 500 acres, and has a very good houſe, with other neceſſary improvements, and is a healthy agreeable ſituation. I propoſe the purchaſers ſhall have three years credit, on giving bond with good ſecurity, bearing intereſt after a twelvemonth. They may be entered on immediately.

9 WILLIAM REID.

For the benefit of the enſurers will be SOLD, *at* Norfolk, *on* Saturday *the* 13*th of this inſtant* (January)

THIRTY one hogſheads of *Weſt India* RUM, and ten barrels of PORK, ſaved out of the wreck of the brigantine *St. Andrew*, *John Walkinſhaw* maſter, drove aſhore on the coaſt of *Carolina* in the late ſtorm of the 8th of *September* laſt; alſo two large CABLES, and a ſuit of COLOURS, belonging to the ſaid brigantine.

GILCRIST & TAYLOR, V. M.

VIRGINIA, ſc.

At a General Court held at the Capitol, November 6, 1769.

Moſes Levieſſon, of London, mariner, and *Archibald Ritchie*, plaintiffs,
Againſt
John Day, of *London*, merchant, a bankrupt, *Pitman Clements, John Webb, Moſes Garnett, Henry Garnett, Auguſtine Garnett, John Sole, James Nedl, Richard Hiptias, Robert Reynolds, John Uſſhorne, William Roane, Thomas Roane, Theophilus Feaſter, Thomas Feaſter, William Thomas, Samuel Hathaway, John Samuel, Robert Payne Waring*, and *Francis Waring*, defendants, } In chancery.

THE defendant *John Day*, being beyond ſea, and not having come into his appearances according to the rule of this court, on the motion of the plaintiffs, by their counſel, it is ordered that the garniſhees defendants, who have effects of the ſaid *John Day* in their hands, as is ſuggeſted, do not pay, convey away, or ſecrete ſuch effects, until the further order or decree of this court concerning the ſame; but that they deliver up ſuch effects, or ſo much thereof as will be of value ſufficient to ſatisfy the demand of the plaintiffs, unto the ſaid plaintiffs, upon their giving ſecurity to the clerk of this court for the return of ſuch effects, in ſuch manner, and to ſuch perſons, as the court ſhall hereafter adjudge. And it is ordered that the ſaid defendant, *John Day*, do appear here on the firſt day of the next court to anſwer the bill of the plaintiffs; and that a copy of this order be within fifteen days inſerted in the *Virginia* Gazette, for two months ſucceſſively, and publiſhed on ſome Lord's day, immediately after divine ſervice, in the church of the pariſh of *St. Anne*, in the county of *Eſſex*, and be alſo poſted up at the front door of the Capitol, in the city of *Williamſburg*.

BEN. WALLER.

THE executors of Colonel CARTER, late of *Cleve*, hereby deſire to give notice that the lands upon *Broad* run and *Kettle* run, in the counties of *Fauquier* and *Prince William*, appertaining to that Gentleman's eſtate, will be expoſed to ſale, on *Tueſday* the 15th of *May* next, for ready money, to the higheſt bidders, for the ſeveral lots into which thoſe lands will be laid off. Their value and convenience have been ſufficiently ſet forth in a former advertiſement for this purpoſe, and it is preſumed every perſon intending to purchaſe has long before this time made himſelf ſufficiently acquainted with their goodneſs. They contain upwards of 12,000 acres. The ſale to begin at Captain *George Newill's*, in the county of *Fauquier*, and continue until the lots are all ſold.

Tf.

For SALE,

SIX hundred acres of LAND, in *Roan* county, *North Carolina*, on the ſouth ſide of *Dan* river, and is eſteemed exceeding rich. The river runs round it in a circular manner, and forms two thirds of the line. For terms apply to the ſubſcriber in *Charlotte* county.

Tf WILLIAM JAMESON.

WILLIAMSBURG, *Dec.* 6, 1769.

COMMITTED to *James City* priſon, a *Virginia* born Negro fellow, who ſays his name is *Sobo*, about 20 years of age, about 5 feet 5 inches high, has on an oſnabrug ſhirt, blue plains breeches, and a *Virginia* cloth lined waiſtcoat, with large metal buttons, and ſays he belongs to *James Duke*, of *Hanover*. The owner is deſired to ſend for the ſaid ſlave, and pay charges,

WILLIAM LANE.

NORFOLK, *Nov.* 8, 1769.

AS I intend for GREAT BRITAIN *immediately after the* April *court, all thoſe indebted to this concern above twelve months are requeſted to come and ſettle their accounts, and make payment, or give bond payable in a reaſonable time. Thoſe who have any demands againſt me, or the concern, are requeſted to apply and receive payment. The buſineſs in my abſence will be carried on to its uſual extent by Mr.* James Glaſford, *under the preſent firm of*

Tf NEIL JAMIESON, & Co.

☞ *A large aſſortment of* DRY GOODS, *juſt imported, for ſale, at a reaſonable advance, payable in time; alſo a few caſks of* CUNINGHAME's ALE, MADEIRA WINE, *and* WEST INDIA GOODS *as uſual.*

WILLIAMSBURG, *October* 26, 1769.

COMMITTED to the publick jail in *Williamſburg*, a *Virginia* born Negro fellow, about 28 years of age, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, well made, has a remarkable bald place on his head, which he ſays was occaſioned by a ſcald when he was a child; ſays he belongs to *George Berry*, on *Meadam* river, in *Albemarle* county, within 3 or 4 miles of the *Blue Ridge*, and was bought from Col. *Landon Carter*, in *Richmond* county, has been run away ſince *March* laſt, and was ſome time ſince confined in *James City* priſon, in *Williamſburg*, and made his eſcape from *John Carter*, brother in law to the ſaid *George Berry*, as he was conveying him to his maſter. The owner is deſired to ſend for the ſaid ſlave, and pay the charges to

3m EDWARD WESTMORE, K. P.

Perſons may be ſupplied with this PAPER [illegible] a Week, and 25 [illegible] Year, and have ADVERTISEMENTS (of a moderate Length) inſerted.

*** All Sorts of PRINTING WORK done at this Office in the neateſt Manner.